

JUNIOR LYCEUM AND SECONDARY SCHOOL
ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2005
Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

FORM 5

GEOGRAPHY (General)

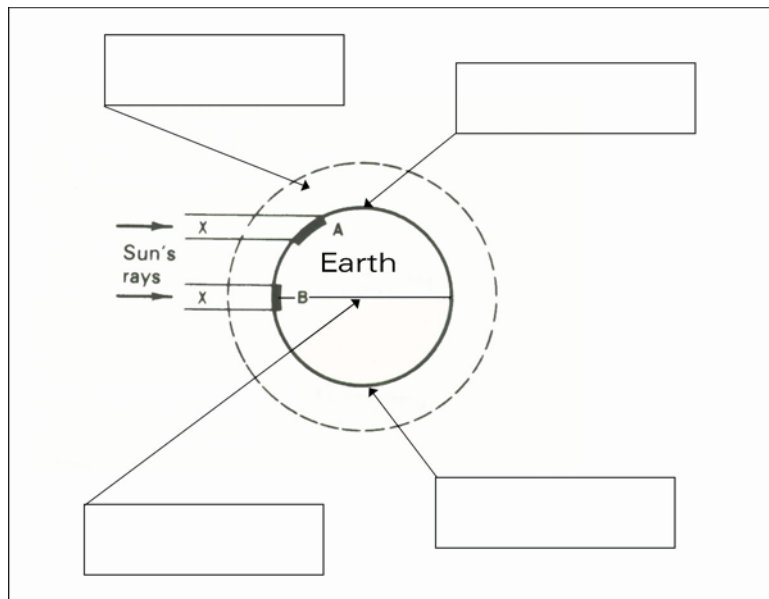
TIME: 1h 45min

Name: _____

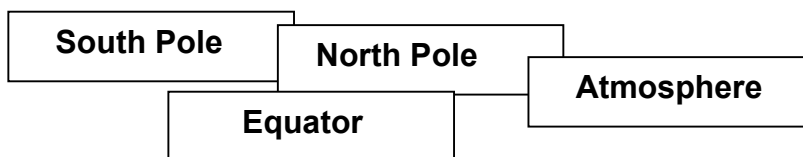
Class: _____

Work out ALL questions.

1. Study carefully the diagram shown below.



(a) Place the following labels in the correct place on the above diagram.



(4)

(b) Briefly explain why place B marked on the map is warmer than place A.

(8)

(c) Now match the following sentences.

1	In summer places away from the sea		have lower temperatures than places at sea-level.
2	Places in mountainous areas		1°C for every 100 metres in height
3	North winds in Malta		are usually warmer than places nearer to the coast.
4	Temperatures decrease by		bring cool weather.
5	In Malta prevailing winds blowing from the south will		bring warm and dry weather.

(5)

2 Refer to the world map found on page 3.

(a) Say if the following statements are true or false. Tick ☐ the correct answer.

- i. In summer London is usually warmer than Moscow.
- ii. In winter London is warmer than Moscow.
- iii. Moscow and London have the same climate throughout the year.
- iv. In winter, Moscow is colder than London because it is away from the sea.

True	False

(4)

- (b) Briefly explain why the summit of Mt. Kenya (shown on the map below) situated on the equator is covered with snow throughout the year.

(4)

- (c) On the same map of the world mark and name the following regions:
California, Central Chile, Mediterranean Sea, South Africa and South-West Australia.

(5)

- (d) Name the type of climate experienced by these regions.

(1)



(e) On the map itself draw arrows to show the direction of the prevailing winds in winter next to two marked regions in question 2c.

(4)

(f) Explain why winters are usually wet in regions named in question 2c.

(2)

(g) Underline the correct answer from the words found in the brackets.

(i) Places with a Mediterranean climate have hot (**dry** / **wet**) summers and mild (**dry** / **wet**) winters.

(ii) Regions experiencing a Mediterranean type of climate are usually found on the (**west** / **east** / **north**) coasts of continents and between (**longitudes** / **latitudes**) 30° and (40° / 50° / 60°,) north and south of the equator.

(iii) In (**winter** / **summer**) regions having a Mediterranean Climate can experience (**floods** / **drought**) which means very high temperature with little or no rain.

(iv) In winter frost and (**thunderstorms** / **rain** / **snow**) are unusual in regions having a Mediterranean type of climate because of the effect of the sea.

(7)

3. Answer all the following questions in the space provided.

(a) Explain how soil forms over a period of time.

(4)

(b) Why do you think that in most countries soil is protected by law?

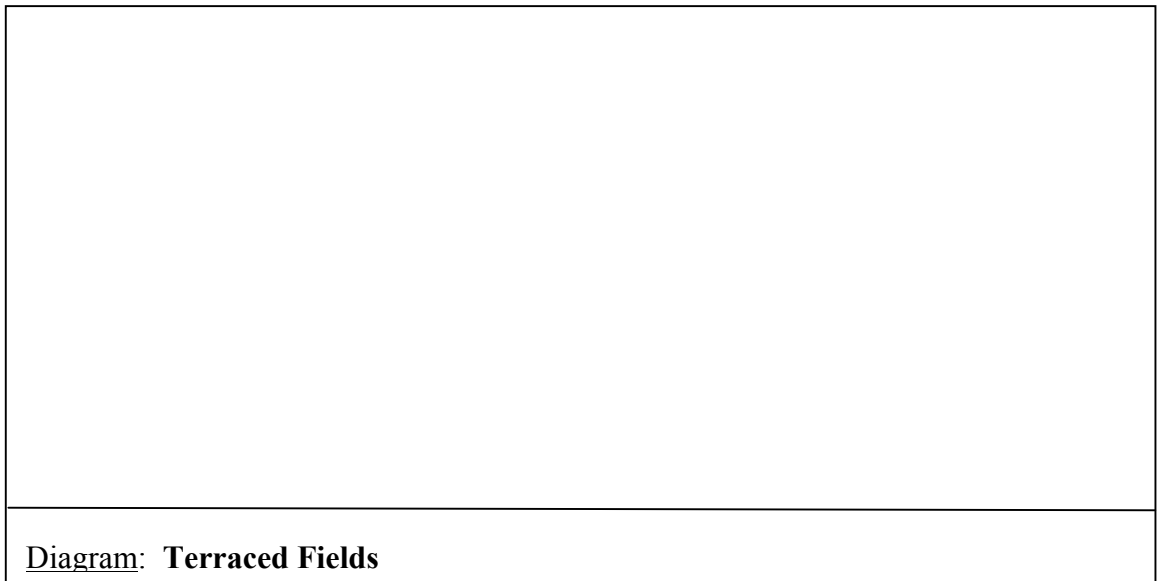
(4)

(c) What is soil erosion? Name and explain two physical factors that can lead to soil erosion.

(4)

(d) What are terraced fields and why are they constructed? Draw a labelled diagram of such fields.

(4)



(5)

4. (a) Briefly describe two natural habitats found in the Mediterranean, namely woodland and scrub (garrigue).

(4)

- (b) Explain four ways by which Mediterranean vegetation can survive the hot dry summers.

(4)

- (c) Give four reasons to explain why the natural woodland vegetation has been mostly destroyed in Malta.

(4)

5. “The world is now warmer than it has been for many thousands of years”. Explain why.

(4)

6. Name two positive and two negative effects of tourism in a country like Malta.

(4)

7. On the map of Europe

(a) Mark and name 5 member countries of the European Union (EU) bordering the Mediterranean Sea. (5)

(b) Mark and name 4 countries that joined the European Union (EU) on the 1st of May 2004 not having a border with the Mediterranean Sea. (4)

(c) Place the following capital cities of the following EU countries in the appropriate place on the map of Europe.

Dublin

Copenhagen

Stockholm

Vienna

Warsaw

Prague

(6)



End of Paper